FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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Notes of the Week

Presidential Suffrage in Ohio

THE Ohio presidential suffrage bill giving women the vote for presidential electors has passed both houses of the General Assembly. Governor Cox is expected to sign it. A move for reconsideration of the measure in the Senate on the day following its passage was defeated by a vote of 24 to 10. Opponents of it, however, are already circulating an initiative petition for forcing a state referendum on the question. A majority of the voters in the state would then decide whether the bill passed by the Assembly shall stand. The bill is framed to go into effect in 1920.

If established, Ohio presidential suffrage will bring up the total number of electoral votes in which women have a say to 115 out of the 531 in the Electoral College. One-third of the Senate and a good deal more than one-fifth of the House will come from states where women vote for president.

Now that suffrage results are rolling up cumulatively like a snowball gathering size and weight, it is not remarkable that political leaders are wide awake to all the practical issues involved in suffrage as a political matter.

How Women Voted in 1916

ON February 10th Representative Emerson of Ohio presented to the National House of Representatives figures in regard to the women's vote in the 1916 election. The statement in part was as follows:

"In analyzing the election returns, it is found that women voters responded loyally to the appeal not to give support to Mr. Wilson because of his opposition to national woman suffrage. In Illinois, the only state where the vote of women is counted separately, over 70,000 more women voted against Mr. Wilson than for him. Mr. Wilson received 58,578 less women's votes than did Mr. Hughes. The combined Socialist and Prohibition vote cast by women in Chicago and Cook County alone was 10,783, making the total of woman's vote against Mr. Wilson throughout the state well over 70,000.

"While 10 of the suffrage states went for Wilson, they did not do so, as has been claimed, by the woman's vote. It must be remembered that rock-ribbed Republican New Hampshire, where men only vote, and Ohio went Democratic. Mr. Wilson received in the suffrage states almost the solid labor vote, the Progressive and the farmers' vote. The popular majority which Mr. Wilson received in the 12 suffrage states amounted to only 27,000 in round numbers out of a popular vote, according to the latest returns, of more than 5,350,000 in the same states. Moreover, in each of these states the men outnumbered the women; in some by more than 2 to 1. In these states the landslide of the Progressive, the labor, and the farmers' vote to Wilson was sufficient to give most of these states to him by narrow margins, despite the fact that hosts of women who would normally have supported him refused to do so because of his suffrage record. In a very close election Oregon and Illinois with 34 electoral votes were carried against President Wilson in spite of the Wilson landslide, undoubtedly in great part by means of the woman's vote."

Suffrage in New York

THE New York State suffrage amendment seems likely to be submitted to the voters next fall. It has passed the Assembly by a vote of 125 to 10, and the Senate is expected to report favorably upon it this week. The attempt of its opponents to fasten a literacy test amendment upon the bill and so confuse and delay the question was defeated on February 13th after long debate. The men's advisory board recently formed by Frank A. Vanderlip to aid the suffrage cause came promptly forward at this time to support the original measure against the literacy amendment. Grosvenor Clarkson, a member of the board, said recently in Albany:

"There is no doubt that the woman's hour has struck in the State of New York."

Education for French Girls

FRANCE has recently appointed a government commission to study and to reorganize secondary education for girls. The commission includes senators, deputies, and men and women of high positions in various fields. Some of its members are: M. Laird, vice-directeur de l'Académie de Paris; M. Appell, doyen de la faculté des sciences de Paris; M. Camille Sée, Councilor of State; Mlle. Amieux, head of the College Jules-Ferry in Paris; Mlle. Caron, head of the College of Girls at Bordeaux, and Mme. Suran-Mabire, professor of the College of Girls at Marseilles.

The French government explains its move on the ground that the women of France must be provided with a sounder and a more extended education than is now open to them if they are to fill the posts that have been almost exclusively filled by men. The attitude taken by the newspapers in regard to this question so important for the advance of women is splendid proof of the liberality and help that may now be expected by women from the forces that lead opinion in enlightened countries.

Electoral Reform in England

THE report of the committee on electoral reform appointed by the Speaker of the English House of Commons was published in England on January 30th. Its recommendations for extending the franchise to women suggest as most practical property qualifications higher than those for men and a voting age of thirty or thirty-five. Important sections of women would be entirely excluded by this proposal,—unmarried women in industry, for example, and young widows with children to bring up.

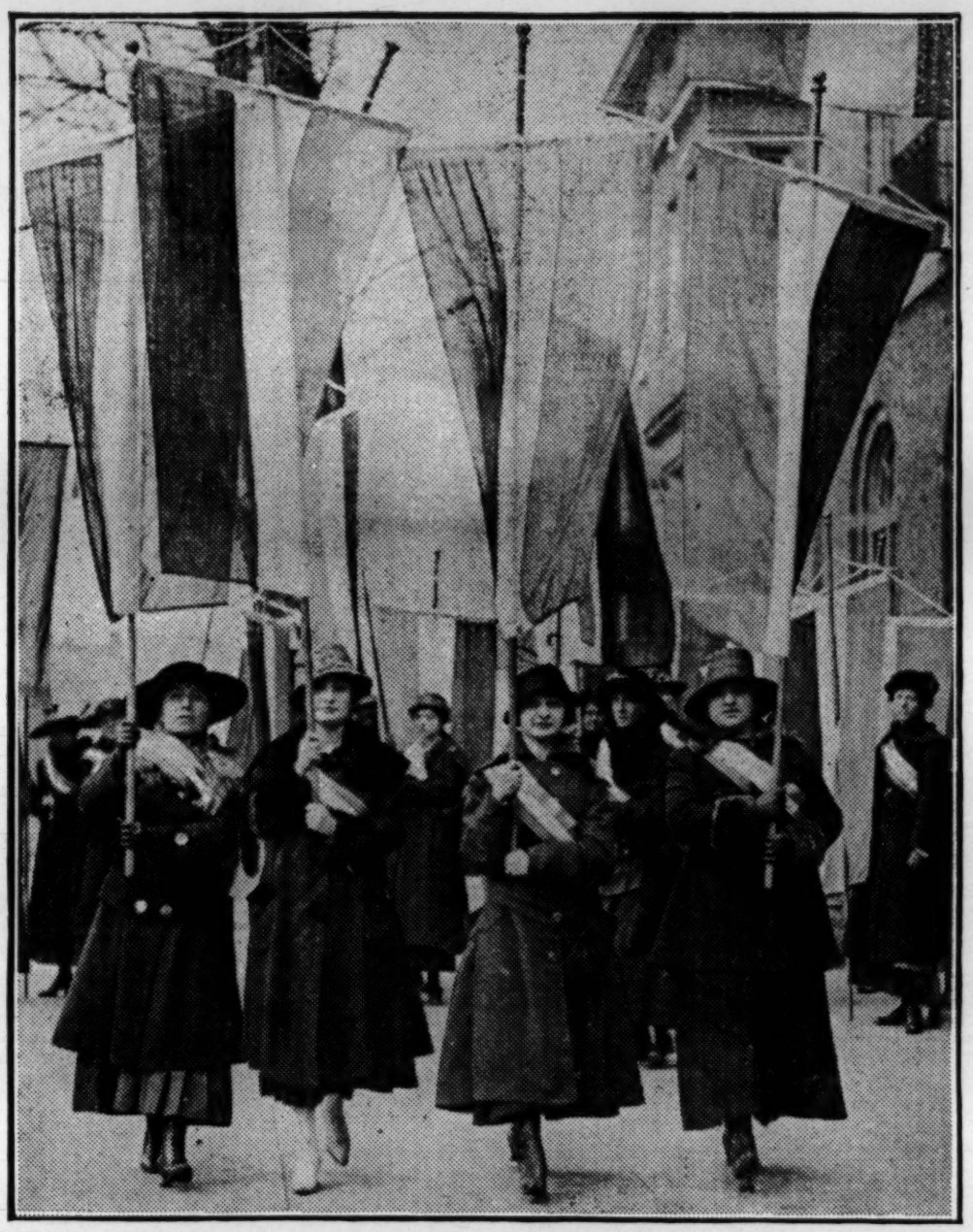
This timid proposal has greatly disappointed the high hopes of English women who expected a generous response from the government in return for their economic development to fill war needs. The National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies has already protested against the narrowness of the report. English suffragists, however, do not believe that the suggested measure will have the support of the Prime Minister or the House of Commons in the face of the popular sentiment for equal suffrage that has risen in England since the war. The last two and a half years have given women too necessary a place in vital affairs for their cause to be more than temporarily put off. Even if this limited measure should be the first passed it would prove merely a useful wedge for wider enfranchisement.

Danish Women in Politics

MANY delegates to the Scandinavian Women's Congress were present at the autumn meeting of the Stockholm Society for Woman Suffrage. Froken Thora Daugaard of Denmark described the entrance of women into Denmark's political life since the granting of equal suffrage in 1915. She said that women have been welcomed by men as their equals in every respect. Three women have already been put forward as parliamentary candidates though the war has postponed a general election. An association has been formed for the political education of women, with regular courses in economics and social administration. This association proposes candidates for parliament on a non-partisian basis, its members being free to vote as they wish and the candidates promising to stand for the promotion of Christian morality.

"The Woman Physician"

THE bas-relief by Clara Hill reproduced last week on the cover of THE SUFFRAGIST is a gift to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton. Its title is "The Woman Physician."



Wage-Earners Marching to the White House Gates

Labor Day on the Picket Line

I SALUTE you as soldiers in a great revolution!"

This was the stirring salutation a chance passer-by with lifted hat gave the long picket line of labor standing sentinel at the White House last Sunday, February 18. The great delegation was drawn not only from Washington, D. C., but from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Delaware. Stretching from the lower to the upper gates of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, in spite of the half-finished inauguration grandstands that block the street, the suffrage procession of pickets was one of the most thrilling sights Washington has seen in many days. Sunday crowds almost blocked the passage at the two gates, and many tributes in the key of the above passing salute to the women of labor were heard by the young women who had come to Washington to demonstrate that wage-earners were standing with the women of all professions in their demand for national enfranchisement.

Sunday had been chosen as the day for this demonstration because wage-earning women, anxious to take their place on the line, were unable to picket the White House on any other day. Many of the girls who had come from other cities made a real sacrifice to stand two hours in line holding high purple, white and gold banners. The great street crowds that hung about the gates half the afternoon to watch the President, who was out for a pleasure ride, salute the suffrage pickets, seemed to appreciate the gallant bearing of the flag-bearing girls, who represented not only office workers but many of the factory workers of the great industrial centers.

From Philadelphia came four unusually interesting young women members of the waist makers' union: Miss Ada Rosenfelt, complaint clerk of her union; Miss Yetta Gabin, of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Woman's Trade Union League; Miss Lillian Levaint, of the executive committee of the union; and Miss Minnie Shoap, a clerk of her union.

Many curious passers-by questioned the girls on the picket line and were impressed by the demand their standing in the line signified. "I believe the working woman's need of the ballot is a vital one," said Miss Gabin, "and that is why we are here. We need the ballot as a means of self-defense in industry. We demand our share in the solution of the problems that so seriously affect our daily lives. I believe that low pay and hard conditions of working women are largely due to their disfranchisement."

Among the women from Delaware, Baltimore and other cities were Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Margaret W. Bacon, Miss Edna Field, Miss Mabel Davis, Mrs. S. E. Tarbutton, Mrs. Z. H. Lofland, Mrs. E. Beatty, Mrs. H. Yerger, Miss Naomi Schopfer, Miss Mary Gallagher, Mrs. M. E. Brown, Miss Mildred Davis, Miss Olivia White, and Mrs. Annie Arniel.

The Suffragist

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, 1915, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported without recommendation by Sub-committee No. 1 to Judiciary Committee, February 15, 1916.
Reported back by Judiciary Committee to Sub-committee with orders to hold till December 14, 1916.
Judiciary Committee voted March 14, 1916 to reconsider on March 28 motion to postpone consideration till December 14.
Judiciary Committee voted on March 28 to postpone indefinitely (that is, until after election) all constitutional amendments.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, 1916, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by a favorable vote.
In the House, December 14, 1916, the Raker Amendment, known as House Joint Resolution No. 1, without recommendation.

Present Status

On the Senate calendar awaiting action.
On the House calendar awaiting action.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Judiciary Report

THE most significant event of the week at Washington from the point of view of its bearing on the national suffrage amendment was the majority report on the national prohibition amendment submitted to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee.

The report reads: "Your committee cannot conceive of any good reason, therefore, why the states should be denied longer an opportunity to pass upon the desirability of thus amending the Constitution. It cannot be adopted until three-fourths of the states have affirmatively approved it. If it is not desired, thirteen states of the Union can prevent its adoption; but if, on the other hand, thirty-six states desire such change, they should have the right to make it, and it would appear to your committee that the question is now one of sufficient importance to be submitted to them so that they may pass upon it."

The report continues further: "It would seem that whatever may be the individual views of members upon the merits of the moral question involved, the legislative duty to submit it is plain." And again, "The question submitted by this report to the Congress is not whether the manufacture of alcoholic liquors shall be prohibited, but whether the matter shall be submitted to the states for their determination."

This recommendation, made by one of the most powerful committees of the House and signed by Mr. Webb, Chairman of the committee and a recognized leader on the Democratic side, is based upon two points, both of which hold also in the case of the suffrage amendment. First—The proposed constitutional amendment does not interfere with states' rights because the required ratification by three-fourths of the states means that the states are consulted, the minority abiding by the will of the majority. Second—The question before Congress is not the merits of the amendment but is "whether the matter shall be submitted to the states for their determination."

These arguments, which have been urged so long upon Mr. Webb and the committee by supporters of the suffrage resolution and to which both Mr. Webb and the committee have refused to listen in the case of suffrage, are as applicable to suffrage as to prohibition.

If the Democratic leaders care for consistency they must apply their arguments to the suffrage amendment and give that the same backing as the prohibition amendment.

Women and War Service

By Mary Beard

WE know so little of American history from year to year or from generation to generation that the part women have been playing in this Great War seems to come as a surprise to the world at large. Even the suffragists of to-day are often caught in this mesh of ignorance and some of them have declared already at this crisis in our national life that women welcome war as a chance to prove their worth to the American community.

What women are prepared and willing to do in this country in the event of war is in exact keeping with what they have done for all our previous wars; namely, to support them with patriotic fervor applied in countless efficient directions.

WOMEN in this country began to prove their vital worth in war time in the days of the Revolution. We of this generation, men as well as women, are as much indebted for our national freedom and for our republican form of government to the magnanimity, fortitude, self-sacrifice, heroism and efficient economic aid of the women of the eighteenth century as to the swords and blood of male patriots. Unlimited testimony has come down to us of the way in which the women patriots in the Revolutionary struggle retrenched every superfluous expense, sacrificed their pleasures, gave up tea and imported luxuries, and promoted domestic products to assure economic independence. The development of the textile industry by women in the beginning of our history made independence possible.

Mrs. Ellet in her *Domestic History of the Revolution* describes how "some women gave their own property and went from house to house to solicit contributions for the army. Colors were embroidered by fair hands and presented with the charge never to desert them, and arms and ammunition were provided with liberal zeal. The needy shared the fruit of their industry and economy, and their firmness and intrepidity supplied every persuasive that could animate to perseverance and secure fidelity. A lady in Ulster County, New York, studied medicine that she might be qualified while the physicians were absent with the army to attend to the poor families in the country round her. Washington after the battle of Bunker Hill called for every ounce of pewter or lead, and women gave their all. Some who had moulds for casting bullets melted all their platters, pans and dishes into bullets. When the approach of winter that year brought fears of hopeless distress for the soldiers, the women were active in benevolent (war) efforts. The supply of domestic cloth, designed for families, was in a short time converted by the labor of females into coats for the soldiers; sheets and blankets were fashioned into shirts; and even the flannel already made up was altered into men's habiliments. . . . The harvests of Connecticut and New Jersey were first gathered by the women and old men, and then, inspired by such patriotism and energy, the women of other states responded to this kind of work too."

Practically every kind of economic service possible in that day was rendered by women, and in the actual strategy and daring of the fighting itself they played a valiant part, risking their lives to transport powder to the patriots, feeding, cheering, clothing, sheltering, nursing and, in some cases, fighting side by side with the men.

OUR Civil War again found women offering their services with patriotic enthusiasm. Those services were finally accepted eagerly and appreciatively, for it was discovered that women could best maintain the morale of the soldiers and aid in manifold indispensable ways. Women organized the Sanitary Commission and thus prevented too great a depletion of the ranks of the fighting force; they held fairs and raised literally millions of dollars by their efforts; they stimulated recruiting; they tilled the fields; they made uniforms; they forwarded to the soldiers at the front, with indefatigable labor, the little delicacies of jelly and preserves and clean handkerchiefs from home which actually conquered murderous depression in thousands of instances; they nursed the sick and stimulated with religious appeal the wavering; they spoke from platforms and pulpit for support of the war, discussed needs, and planned and carried out constructive measures. There is splendid evidence to show that a woman was in fact the skilful strategist who made the Union forces victorious.

Women did everything in the Civil War except, perhaps, make munitions. Their achievements and services were lauded by all the leaders in that struggle and the outcome was acknowledged to be the result of their labors equally with the labors of men.

THIS Great War is not unique, therefore, in being a war that is fought behind the trenches. Women can do no more now to prove themselves an equal factor in war than they have done in our previous wars. In spite of the adulation of the past Civil War period over their help, however, women did not succeed in winning political equality and that simple, just recognition of their intelligence and worth and personal need. Suffragists during our last great national crisis sacrificed their own claim upon this land to which they proved so loyal and invaluable. They won nothing by the sacrifice but hollow words of praise. The famous "Equal Rights for All" speech of Charles Sumner was merely equal rights for all men and typical of the bigotry and selfishness of the men by whose side women had labored so well and generously to preserve the Union and sustain our infant republic with its declared principles of liberty, equality and justice to all.

What is the lesson in this for women? First, that gratitude is short lived and often shallow. Second, that, if women continue to serve the nation as they have in the past, they must at the same time keep up their vigorous demand for justice to the sex that renders the service. There is no wisdom again in waiting until after the war to settle this matter in the United States, for the simple act of establishing equal rights for all, as far as Congress is concerned, can be accomplished in five or ten minutes. If patriotism is to be encouraged, it is essential to encourage it for women that they may speak with sincerity and feeling when they talk of their own land and rise to their feet with a little more emotion when the Star Spangled Banner floats "over the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Comments of the Press

Party Mandates and the President

THE President has controlled and directed Congress as no other President has done in recent years. He has not hesitated to visit the Capitol and exert pressure at close range. His reason for refusing to use his influence in behalf of the suffrage amendment is inadequate because it is obviously untrue. And in that the picketing suffragists have their soundest reason for picketing.—*Boston Traveler, February* 3.

Strong-Arm Squad

THE Congressional Union seems to be a sort of strong-arm squad, self-constituted to do the rough work and whoop things up.— *Greenville, S. C., News, February* 1.

Decorations for March Fourth

THE pickets in front of the White House add a picturesqueness to the scene that might be utilized in case the inauguration decorations prove inadequate.—*Washington Star, January* 31.

Miss Beulah Amidon | Miss Margery Gibson Ross | Miss Doris Stevens | Miss Sarah Grant | Miss Margaret Whittemore

National Organizers

Activities Through the Country

WHILE an active campaign on the President and Congress has been in progress in Washington, and while preparations have been going forward for the joint conference of the year-old National Woman's Party and the second annual convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, active organization work has gone steadily on in the West, in the South, and in the East. A new branch was formed this week in Nebraska. In other states, the Congressional district organization is being perfected, and active cooperation with the legislative and county committee in Washington offered.

THIS eagerness for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment found concrete expression in the state conference at which the Nebraska branch of the Congressional Union was formed. For three weeks Miss Beulah Amidon, national organizer for the Congressional Union, went about the state making plans for the conference and meeting with hearty cooperation from the Nebraska suffragists. In Omaha a committee of ten was organized to take charge of the local arrangements. The members of this committee were Mrs. Charles T. Kountze, Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Mrs. E. M. Fairfield, Mrs. D. R. Mills, Mrs. Charles Johannes, Miss Helen Sorenson, Mrs. Halleck Rose, Mrs. Francis Brogan, Mrs. Joseph Polcar, and Mrs. Frank Myers.

While in the state, Miss Amidon spoke at meetings in the more important cities, among them Fremont, Grand Island and Lincoln.

At Grand Island, Mrs. O. A. Abbott, Jr., presided at an enthusiastic meeting of suffragists anxious to learn of a short cut to suffrage. Mrs. O. A. Abbott, Sr., is one of the pioneer suffragists of the state, and campaigned with Miss Anthony, forty years ago. Her interest in suffrage is still intense, and her comment on the present vigorous campaign for the suffrage amendment was, "It's what Miss Anthony always planned. It's the one sure way."

THE different sections of the state were well represented at the organization conference.

The largest delegation outside Omaha came from Lincoln. It included several girls from the University suffrage organization.

Mrs. Blackwell of Omaha, a Vassar graduate and a friend of Inez Milholland Boissevain, presided at the conference luncheon. Mayor Dahlmann of Omaha, who was the first Nebraska signer of the suffrage petition which Sara Bard Field carried from San Francisco to Washington, made the address of welcome. The mayor had only recently expressed himself as actively in favor of suffrage and on this occasion he enthusiastically endorsed the principle of the federal amendment.

Miss Sarah Muir of Lincoln, who had campaigned in New York in 1915, spoke briefly on some of the difficulties of the state campaign.

Mrs. Halleck Rose of Omaha explained the theory of the federal amendment, and why national action on suffrage is quicker, more just and more efficient.

The work of the Woman's Party in the West, and the reasons for its campaign against the Democratic party's suffrage record, were told by Miss Amidon, herself a voter of California.

Miss Margaret Whittemore, national organizer of the Congressional Union and chief speaker of the conference, gave in detail the work for the federal amendment which the Congressional Union is doing.

At the conclusion of her address the constitution was adopted and over fifty of those present joined the Congressional Union. An organization meeting was called for the next morning at the Hotel Fontenelle at which officers were elected.

MISS ELSIE HILL, national organizer of the Congressional Union, with the Florida organization for federal work in charge, writes of the ready response of southern suffragists to the call of the West and East. On the invitation of Mrs. George Marshall, a native of Florida, Miss Hill was chosen as the speaker on "Suffrage Day" before the New Smyrna Woman's Club, one of the conservative organizations of the state, the meeting to take place on the twenty-sixth of February. Through Miss Frances Anderson's cooperation, Miss Hill will also speak at Daytona, where plans for a committee for state work will be made.

In Tennessee the Congressional Union branch held its first annual convention at Johnson City. Prior to the convention Mrs. Minnie Brooke of the Washington Headquarters and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, national organizers of the Union, aroused much interest in the conference at a series of meetings held in many parts of the state. Miss Elsie Hill spoke at Nashville at the convention of the Tennessee Woman's Suffrage Association and held a series of open air meetings which were the first ever held there. The principal speaker at the convention was Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's Party. Mrs. L. Crozier French was elected chairman of the Tennessee branch, to succeed Mrs. Hugh White, who was not able to continue its chairman. Among the executive commitee responsible for the convention were Mrs. George Templeton, Mrs. David Meriwether and Mrs. L. D. Tyson. Tennessee delegates were appointed at the convention to attend the national convention in Washington and participate in the final demonstration .

IN the eastern state branches the suffrage picket line and the approaching convention have contributed to awaking interest in new quarters. Mrs. Eleanor B. Arrison, who picketed two weeks in Washington and was so stirred by the efficacy of the picket line that she volunteered for six weeks more on duty, stirred up a small tempest when she returned to her district in Philadelphia and reported that her Congressman, Peter E. Costello, had refused to confer with her in Washington when she called to talk over the national suffrage situation. A protest meeting was called in Costello's own district, and two hundred women responded. That was only the beginning of Congressman Costello's troubles. Men heard of his reply to Mrs. Arrison and added

Miss Iris Calderhead | Miss Mabel Vernon | Miss Elsie Hill | Miss Lucy Branham | Mrs. St. Clair Thompson

National Organizers

their protests—the protests of voters—to those of the Philadelphia women. Formal resolutions were immediately transmited to Congressman Costello by Herbert A. Johnson of Philadelphia. Mrs. Arrison is returning to Washington to assist in the picket until after the convention, and will have charge of the information bureau of the Congressional Union which is to be maintained in Union Station.

Mrs. Lillian Ascough, chairman of the Congressional Union in Connecticut has been holding a series of successful demonstrations in her own state and in Massachusetts. The largest suffrage meeting held in Hartford in many years was organized through Mrs. Ascough and her large committee, with Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch as speakers. Mrs. Ascough presided. Much interest in the federal work was aroused and a fund for carrying on the state activities started. Mrs. Ascough will lead the Connecticut delegation to the convention.

With new and more commodious Congressional Union headquarters opened in Newark, New Jersey, district organization of state branches is going forward rapidly in many parts of the state. Miss Iris Calderhead, one of the national organizers of the Union, has formed branches at Clifton, Passaic and Patterson, where large meetings have been held with Mrs. Hopkins, state chairman, as speaker. These towns were formerly anti-suffrage strongholds and the interest in the brisk methods of the Congresional Union have been a surprise. Miss Bertha Sapovits of Philadelphia, organizer for the New Jersey branch, has been working in Cumberland and Camden Counties and arranged a mass meeting in Camden at which Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware detailed her experiences on the picket line.

In Massachusetts a number of important meetings have been held in Brookline, Cambridge and Dedham, all cultured and conservative communities. The speakers were Miss Katharine A. Morey of Boston, Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell. Miss Morey, Mrs. Agnes Morey, state chairman for Massachusets, and Miss Marion McGaw have volunteered to assist on the picket line in Washington until the close of the convention in March. One thousand dollars has been subscribed by the Massachusetts branch to carry on the renewed fight for the federal amendment that will follow the national convention.

In cooperation with Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman of the New York City Committee, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, state chairman, Miss Doris Stevens is organizing the New York State Convention of the Congressional Union, to be held in New York on February 28. Mrs Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Miss Lucy Burns and Lady Aberdeen will be the principal speakers at the mass meeting which will conclude the convention.

Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock has taken charge of organizing the congressional district and county branches outside of New York City and has three organizers at work at present developing the up state organization.

THE Delaware branch of the Congressional Union is carrying on a campaign for suffrage through state action. In Delaware it is possible, as it is in no other state, to secure suffrage by vote of the legislature, without a referendum vote. Since both parties in the state have now endorsed the suffrage amendment the campaign affords an excellent opportunity to test the sincerity of party promises.

The Delaware suffrage campaign was launched last month at a mass meeting in Wilmington, with Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, state chairman of the Congressional Union, and Miss Maud Younger of California, as speakers. The enthusiastic audience raised $1360 for the campaign on the spot. Governor Townsend of Delaware has favored a state suffrage amendment in both his inaugural address and in his message to the legislature.

Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, chairman of the Michigan branch of the Congressional Union, writes that that alert organization pledges $1500 for the federal amendment work, and will send a delegation to the national convention. To put the fight for the federal suffrage amendment before the four hundred women's clubs of Michigan is the latest big task the Michigan branch has undertaken, under the direction of Dean Georgia White of the Michigan Agricultural College. Dean White is chairman of the Home Economics section of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and believes that the women of the state will stand squarely behind the enfranchisement of women by the shortest route possible.

IN Wyoming under Miss Margery Gibson Ross, national organizer, a hundred prominent men and women as well as all women's organizations in the state have sent messages to the President and Congress. It is expected that through the efforts of the suffragists of Park County a resolution will be passed by the legislature now in session putting the state legislative bodies on record as standing behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Miss Ross says she finds that the White House picket is receiving the warm support of the women voters of Wyoming.

Active support of the Congressional Union work in Kansas is going forward under the chairmanship of Mrs. Dan Casement, who has started a campaign for funds in her state and has already forwarded money to Washington to help in the national work.

In Illinois voting women are urging support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in this Congress at all club metings, with Mrs. Bertram Sippy, chairman of the Illinois branch, Miss Ella Abeel and Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk as principal speakers. Miss Cornelia Wyse, who has been appointed state organizer, is holding a series of organization meetings in various parts of the state. Headquarters and a headquarters' secretary are maintained in Chicago. A large delegation from Chicago, led by Mrs. Sippy, will attend the national convention and represent Illinois in the final demonstration.

The Colorado branch of the Congressional Union, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, has voted to send to Washington $2000 for the national work and is financing an active organization campaign within its own state. The Coast suffrage states are also increasing the agitation for federal suffrage through closer organization. Dr. Florence Sharpe Manion of Portland, chairman of the Oregon branch, will come to the national convention as delegate.

Mrs. Vernon Rood, chairman of the southern district of California and one of the most spirited of the California leaders developed by the late campaign, is planning district organization in the south. Mrs. Rood is one of the California delegates to the national convention and is crossing the continent in order to be present at the convention.

The National Conventions on March First

WHAT to do in the event of war is the most searching and vital question that the woman suffrage organizations of the country have ever had to face. It is before them now for immediate decision and its discussion will be the chief interest and business of the national conventions of the National Woman's Party and the Congressional Union, called for the first, second, third and fourth of March, here in Washington.

The amalgamation of the two societies, as announced in the calls, will be the second topic before the delegates for consideration, and will involve questions of lasting effect on the policy and work.

A sense of the unusual importance of these conventions and of the historic significance of the great delegation to the President on March fourth, at the opening of his second term, is making the committees for preliminary arrangements work with lively enthusiasm. Washington Headquarters is filled daily with women who have come from all parts of the country to help, and plans for the various events of the four days are well along toward completion. From several of the states word has been received that their list of delegates is completed, and that many additional women plan to come on for the occasion.

The reception on the opening night, at which all the delegates will be welcomed and many distinguished people of Washington invited to meet them, is being arranged by Mrs. George Odell, who will be assisted by other hostesses.

The Congressional Union will hold its first business meeting the morning of the second day, Friday, and that of the National Woman's Party will take place in the afternoon. Business sessions will continue that evening and the morning and afternoon of the next day.

Saturday evening will be given over to a dinner at the Headquarters at which the results of the conventions and future plans will be informally discussed. The speakers of the dinner, under the leadership of Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, the toastmistress, will talk of the work of the Woman's Party in connection with the momentous political circumstances of these times.

ON Sunday at three o'clock a delegation of more than a thousand women will surround the grounds of the presidential mansion and will petition the President that women be enfranchised before any action is taken by the government on war or any other question. This great delegation will be the culmination of the silent picketing which has been carried on at the White House gates ever since the January deputation to the President, when he pointed out that all that was needed now was for women to concert the action of the Democratic party—a piece of advice that women have endeavored to follow by concerting their action upon him whose power to concert party action has been most convincingly established.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the National Woman's Party, will lead this delegation, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey will act as spokesmen for the unenfranchised women.

At the mass meeting at eight o'clock Sunday evening the speakers will discuss the deputation of the afternoon, the results achieved during this last year and the policy to be followed for the immediate future. The speakers will be Miss Anne Martin, Miss Maud Younger, Fola Lafolette, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Miss Vida Milholland will be the soloist and, assisted by a chorus of women's voices, will sing the Women's Marseillaise. The mass meeting is being organized by Miss Beulah Amidon. Boxes have already been taken for the occasion by Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood of Connecticut and by various state branches.

Accommodations for the delegates are in charge of a hospitality committee of which Miss Edith Goode is chairman, and Miss Louise Stevenson, Miss Ella Riegel, and Miss Grace Needham members. Headquarters have been opened by the committee at Cameron House, and a systematic investigation is in progress of all hotels and boarding houses which offer accommodations.

Funds for financing the entire convention are being raised by Miss Ella Riegel, who is serving as chairman of a finance committee composed of Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Dr. Cora Smith King.

District members who are assisting in organizing the convention are Mrs. John Jay White, Miss Elizabeth Heath, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Nina Allender, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Marion Lessey, Miss Florence Yoder, Mrs. Dorothy Hile, Mrs. Benton MacKaye, Miss Bliss Finley, Mrs. Rosalie Shelton, Miss Elsie Lancaster.

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Financial Report

Chairman Finance Committee:
Miss Alice Carpenter

Treasurer: **Miss Joy L. Webster**
Assistant Treasurer: **Miss Gertrude L. Crocker**

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $250,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions from February 8 through February 18, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee

Mrs. Joshua Raynolds..	25.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters	5.00
Mrs. Nevil Munroe Hopkins	25.00
Mrs. William Kent.....	12.50
Mrs. Christian Hemmick	25.00
Miss F. M. Sterling....	20.00

Per the Pennsylvania Branch:

Mrs. Franklin Spencer Edmonds	$10.00
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	25.00
Mrs. Perit Dulles.....	10.00
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice...	15.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock..	5.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst..	10.00

Per Miss Riegel's Convention Fund:

Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh.	10.00
Miss Emily F. Sleman.	1.00
Miss E. C. Paul.....	1.00
Miss Cornelia Greenough.	5.00
Miss Jane W. Bedell.....	1.00
Mrs. Lillian B. Gray.....	10.00
Mrs. J. S. Ralston.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Hyde Braly	10.00
Mrs. Benjamin Macmahon	5.00
Mrs. Marion Paddock Bridgman	3.00
Mrs. M. W. Adams.....	5.00
Miss Mary Bulkley.....	1.00
Mrs. William Kent.....	5.00
Miss Eliza Tonks.....	2.00
Mrs. Helen MacLeod Clift	2.00
Mrs. James Rector.....	10.00
Mrs. S. E. Van Deusen...	1.00
Mrs. B. S. Kaufman.....	2.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mrs. Franklin A. Zane....	15.00
Miss Ethelinda Dietz.....	1.00
Milford, Delaware Branch	5.00
Mrs. Abram Rose.....	10.00
Mr. Meyer L. Straus.....	10.00
Miss Katharine Hazard..	50.00
Miss Anna C. Murdock..	5.00
Mr. Dan D. Casement....	10.00
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks...	25.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter...	15.00
Miss Louise Hamilton Murdock	10.00
Mrs. Frank Lindsay.....	1.00
Miss Marion Lessey.....	1.00
Miss Agnes F. Campbell.	1.50
Mrs. Eleanor Carey Lewis	5.00
Mrs. Sophie B. Spurr....	1.00
Mrs. Charles Thoma.....	5.00
Mrs. J. Lorimer Ogden...	5.00
Mrs. Margaret Mitchell..	5.00
A Friend.....	5.00
Mrs. C. A. Robbins.....	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Griscom Marot	5.00
Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge.	10.00
Mr. George H. Taylor...	10.00
Miss Maud Clark.....	5.00
Miss Eleanor Calnan....	5.00
Mrs. Nina Bull.....	10.00
Miss Albertina Von Arnim	1.00
Mrs. R. M. Pollock.....	1.00
Miss Elvira Wood.....	1.00
Miss G. S. Poley.....	1.00
Miss Emma E. Elliott....	5.00
Mrs. William M. Barnes..	5.00
Mrs. Pope Yeatman.....	100.00
Miss Alice Furgeson.....	2.00
Mrs. L. F. Sherman.....	1,00
Mrs. Denham	.50
Mrs. Lillian Greene.....	5.00
Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh..	5.00
Mrs. Dan D. Casement....	5.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont...	200.00
Mrs. William Floyd.....	50.00
Mrs. J. N. Babcock.....	1.00
Mrs. Bess B. McCoy.....	1.00
Mrs. H. A. Morgan.....	5.00
Mrs. T. A. Wilcox.....	6.00
Mrs. Calvin Austin.....	5.00
Mr. F. C. Wood.....	2.00
Mrs. Arthur W. Lawrence	10.00
A Friend.....	10.00
Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck....	10.00
Mrs. S. E. Cutler.....	10.00
Syracuse, New York Branch	50.00
Mrs. Kate J. Boeckh.....	1.00
Mrs. O. A. Abbott.....	1.00
Mrs. A. C. Rykerd.....	1.00
Mrs. E. P. Knorr.....	1.00
Miss M. Brooke Bright..	5.00
Mrs. Mary Marshall Brooks	10.00
Mrs. A. J. Weston.....	1.00
Mrs. Mary Ware Allen....	5.00
Mrs. Vine Gahan Walsh.	2.00
Mrs. Josephine Hamp....	10.00
Collections	58.25
Membership fees	38.75
Sale of Tickets.....	66.50
Total	1,210.00

Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist.....	209,984.92

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through February 18, 1917	$211,194.92

Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:

Mrs. W. B. Boulton.....	15.00
Mrs. R. P. Finley.....	6.50
Mrs. John G. Fryer.....	.25
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins...	4.00
Mrs. Morris B. Mead....	2.00
Mrs. J. A. Sanford.....	2.00
Mrs. S. H. Rous.....	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Dietrich.....	1.00
Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins....	25.00
Mrs. A. J. Rose.....	24.00
Miss Cornelia Rose.....	1.00
Mrs. R. M. Laird.....	3.00
Mrs. F. W. Iredell.....	1.00
Miss Amy Whitcraft.....	.10
Mrs. C. B. Wilson.....	.50
Mrs. C. D. Karr.....	10.00
Landis Township Branch	2.00
Mrs. Walter S. Kemeys..	50.00
Mrs. H. P. Boyle.....	2.00
Mrs. H. P. Boyle (collected)	8.00
Mrs. Ethel D. Robinson..	.75
Mrs. Harry W. Dean.....	2.00
Collections	5.88
Total	175.98
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist....	25,614.08

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through February 18, 1917.....	25,790.06
Grand Total	$236,984.98

A Correction

In The Suffragist *of February* 17 *Miss Mary A. Dohn should have been credited with* $1.00 *and not with* $2.00. *This changes our grand total to* $236,983.98.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION HEADQUARTERS
LAFAYETTE SQUARE
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President
Science, Literature
Music and Art

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith

Assistant Circulation Manager:
Miss Frances Pepper

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. This is only a part of the total number of new subscriptions received.)

January 29 Through February 4

Mrs. Harry H. Pratt	1
Mrs. H. C. Niemeyer	1
Mrs. W. J. Roach	3
Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb	2
Miss Carrie Harrison	1
Mrs. M. B. Spellman	1
Mrs. James J. Breckenridge	2
Mrs. W. P. Trowbridge	1
Miss Beulah Amidon	3
Miss Hazel Whiting Fellows	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Miss Ruth Crocker	1
Miss Sarah C. Grant	1
Mrs. Eleanor B. Arrison	1
Through New Jersey Branch	2
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	3
Miss Florence C. Youmans	1
Miss Clara Hill	1
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	1
Total	28
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	4,538
Total through February 4th, secured by members	4,566

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To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
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All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper